LINES ON A LATE HOSPICIOUS EWENT. By a Gentleman of the Foot Guards (Blue). I paced upon my beat

With steady step and slow; All huppandownd of Ranelagh street; Ran'lagh st., Pimlico. While marching huppandownd Upon that fair May morn, Beold the booming cannings sound A royal child is born !

The Ministers of State Then presnly I sor, They gallops to the Pallis gate In carridges and for. With anxious looks intent Before the gate they stop, There comes the good Lord President

And there the Archbishopp. Lord John he next elights; And who comes here in haste? Tis the ero of one underd fights,

The caudle for to taste. Then Mrs. Lily, the nuss, Towards them steps with joy; Says the brave old Duke, "Come tell to us

Is it a gal or a boy?" Says Mrs. L. to the Duke, Your Grace, it is a Prince. And at the nuss's bold rebuke He did both laugh and wince.

He views, with pleasant look, This pooty flower of May: Then says the wenerable Duke, "Egad! it's my birthday." By memory backards borne,

Peraps his thoughts did stray To that old place where he was born Upon the first of May. Peraps he did recal

The ancient towers of Trim: And county Meath and Dangan Hall They did rewisit him.

I phansy of him so
His good old thoughts employin;
Fourscore years and one ago
Beside the flowin' Boyne.

His father praps he sees, Most musicle of Lords,

A playing maddrigles and glees Upon the Arpsichords.

Just phansy this old Ero Upon his mother's knee! Did ever lady in this land Ave greater sons than she? And I shouldn' be surprise,

While this was in his mind, If a drop there twinkled in his eyes Of unfamiliar brind.

To Hapsley Ouse next day Drives up a Broosh and for, A gracious prince sits in that shay (I mention him with Hor)!

They ring upon the bell, The porter shows his Ed (He fought at Vaterloo as vell, And years a veskit red).

To see that carriage come, The people round it press:
"And is the gallant Duke at ome?" "Your Royal Ighness, yes."

He stepps from out the Broosh. And in the gate is gone, And X, although the people push, Says wery kind, "Move hon.

The Royal Prince unto The gallant Duke did say, "Dear Duke, my little son and you Was born the self-same day. "The lady of the land,

My wife and Sovring dear, It is by her horgust command I wait upon you here.

"That lady is as well As can expected be; And to your Grace she bid me tell This gracious message free. "That offspring of our race,

Whom yesterday you see, To show our honor for your Grace, Prince Arthur he shall be. "That name it rhymes to fame,

All Europe knows the sound, And I couldn't find a better name If you'd give me twenty pound. "King Arthur had his knights

That girt his table round, But you have won a hundred fights Will mach 'em I'll be bound. "You fought with Bonypart,

And likewise Tippoo Saib; I name you, then, with all my heart, The Godsire of this babe. That Prince his leave was took,

His hinterview was done. So let us wish the good old Duke Good luck of his god-son,

And wish him years of joy In this our time of schism And hope he'll hear the royal boy His little catechism.

And my pooty little Prince. That's come our 'arts to cheer Let me my loyal powers ewince A welcomin' of you ere,

And the Poit-Laureat's crownd. I think, in some respex, Egstremely shootable might be found For honest Pleaseman X.

The St. Petersburg Public Library.

The Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg has recently published its report for the year 1868, a volume containing upwards of 250 pages. It is chiefly devoted to a detailed description of various collections of MSS. which were acquired during that year. The most important of these is a collection of old Sclavonic MSS., which was formed by A. F. Hilferding in the year 1857, during the course of his travels in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Old Servia, and which he has presented to the library. Among the others are a col-lection of MSS. in various Oriental languages, purchased from the heirs of Count N. J. Simonich; and another of Kurd MSS., which was sold to the library by A. D. Jaba, form-erly Russian consul at Erzeroum. The report gives a full description of 101, MSS, belong-ing to the first collection, of 27 belonging to the second, and of 25 belonging to the third. Altogether the library acquired 456 additional MSS. during the year 1868. The most remarkable among them is the well-known "Sinaitic Codex," after which the library had

been hankering for ten years.

The Printed Book Department was in-

creased during 1868 by 13,684 volumes, | and the Short and Stout Iron-boxed Tom-tom Among the rarer of its purchases may be reckoned an interesting collection, which its owner, S. P. Poltoratsky, is said to have offered to the British Museum, consisting of a number of early Russian newspapers, issued in the reign of Peter the Great, between the years 1704 and 1724. This collection serves among other uses to complete the unique copy of the Sankt-Peterburgskiya Vyedomosti (St. Petersburg Gazette), from the time of its commencement up to the present day, which

is preserved in the library. The reading room was used by 78,202 readers during 1868, the number in 1867 having been 61,861; and 240,811 books were consulted by them. One room in the library is set apart for newspapers, and during 1868 it contained 340 foreign journals, besides a copy of every newspaper published in Russia.

A Christian Frame of Mind. There was once a Colonial Bishop, whose

see was on the coast of Africa. He was an energetic Bishop who labored nobly, according to his views, and no man gainsaid him.

In his immediate neighborhood resided a barbarous tribe-the Tribe of the Canoodle-Dums. You may have heard of them.

They were idolators. They were a sixple race, with a primitive religion. They were a mild and peaceable people, and lived in perfect harmony with one another.

The Bishop said (and very properly), "I will convert these poor benighted heathens."

He entered among them, and they received him hospitably. He is indebted to them for teaching him the flavor of ape, which, to this day, is always served in various forms at the episcopal banquets. There are few pleasanter dishes than ape stewed with oysters and port wine. But, on the other hand, he found them but little prepared to listen to the beauties of the religion he was about to unfold to them. He began by entering into conversation with their Chum, or High Priest.

The Bishop learned from the Chum, or High Priest, the heads of the Canoodle-Dummers' faith.

He found that at sunrise they were sum-moned to prayer by the beating of a tom-tom or the blowing of a horn. "It does not matter which," said the Chum.
"How is this?" said the Bishop. "It does

not matter which? "It does not in the least matter whether it is a tom-tom or a horn," said the Chum. "Why

should it ?" "Oh," said the Bishop, "this is a terrible state of things." And he thought to himself, "It is useless, just at present, to endeavor to inculcate the beauties of Christianity. In their present state of mind they will not appreciate what I have to tell them. I will begin by endeavoring to instil a healthier moral tone, so will they the more readily ap-prehend the doctrine that I shall then lay be-

With the permission of their chief, he summoned the tribe. They came like lambs. "Oh, Canoodle-Dummers," said he, 'I am pained to find that you are indifferent as to whether a tom-tom or a horn is used to summon you to your devotions."

"We are quite indifferent," said they, with one voice, "so that we are summoned. "But," said the Bishop, "Observe, if a horn is right, a tom-tom must be wrong. So, likewise, if a tom-tom is right, a horn is out of

the question. "But, why?" said the Canoodle-Dummers.
"Why?" echoed the Bishop, indignantly, Why, of course!

"I see," said each Canoodle-Dummer. thoughtfully. And the members of the tribe looked askance at each other, and each edged away from his neighbor. And the next day the tribe was divided into

two mighty religious factions, those who stood orn, and those who stood up for the tom-tom.

The Chum, or High Priest, endeavored, but in vain, to reconcile them. "Why," said the Chum, "should you quarrel on such a point? You are all good men. You are all amiable, sufficiently virtuous, tolerably sober, charitable, and generally well-conducted. You agree on all the vital points of your religion. Why divide on matters of unimportant de-

"Why, indeed?" said the tribe. And the two factions embraced. "Stop!" said the Bishop, "I am pained be-yond measure to see this. What are the in-

gredients of a plum pudding to the shape of the mould in which it is boiled?" "Nothing at all," said the tribe. And they were again, and finally, divided.

The Bishop persevered. He addressed the Horn party, and said, "I notice with pain that some of your horns are long, and some are short. This should "Which is right?" said the Horn party.

"I am not of your religion," said the Bishop, 'so I cannot undertake to offer an opinion. But one thing is certain, if one is right the other is wrong.

So the Horn party was divided into two sects—the Long Horns and the Short Horns. And the Long Horns hated the Short Horns even more than the Horn party hated the Tom-tom party. And the Short Horns returned the compliment.

The Bishop then addressed the Tom-tom party, and said, "I am grieved to see that some of your tom-toms are long and narrow, while others are short and stout. If it is right that a tom-tom should be long and narrow, it is a sin to use those that are of dia-

metrically opposite form."

And the Tom-tom party were accordingly divided into two sects, the Long and Narrow Tom-tom, and the Short and Stout Tom-tom. And the feud that existed between the Horn party and the Tom-tom party was as nothing compared to that which raged between the Long and Narrow Tom-tom party and the

Short and Stout Tom-tom party. The Bishop still persevered. He pointed out to the Long Horn party that some of the long horns were sharp and

some were flat. So the Long Horn party were subdivided, and became the Sharp Long Horns and the Flat Long Horns. He pointed out to the Short Horn party that some of the short horns were cows' horns and some were rams'

So the Short Horn party were subdivided, and became the Short Cow Horns and the Short Ram Horns.

The Bishop still persevered. He pointed out to the Long and Narrow Tom-tom party that some of their long and narrow tom-toms were headed with the skin of sheep and some with the skin of pigs. So the Long and Narrow Tom-tom party were sub-divided, and became the Long and

Narrow Sheep-headed Tom-tom party and the Long and Narrow Pig-headed Tom-tom He pointed out to the Short and Stout Tom-tom party that some of their short and stout tom-toms were bored in with wood and some with iron. So the Short and Stout Tomtom party were sub-divided into the Short and Stout Wooden-boxed Tom-tom party,

party.

And here the good Bishop took breath and rested. For by this time there was only one man to each sub-division, and the process of disintegration could be carried on no further. Let us hope, however, that he was as suc-

cessful in converting them to Christianity as he was in bringing them to a Christian frame of mind.—London Fun.

Just Half a Column. From Resollections of Palmerston.

To the reporters of his speeches, the late Lord Palmerston was always kind and considerate. One active gentleman, note-book on hand, pursued him, on a particular occasion, hoping to find busy employment for his stylus, and would have been disappointed but for the special good nature of his patron. There were to be great doings at the presentation of colors to a volunteer corps, and Lord Palmerston having promised to give the affair his countenance, it was expected he would give it also his voice, and make a speech worth some pains in taking down. To this end, a practised professor of stenography, as I have said, followed to the field the noble lord, and put himself in readiness for action. But the presentation of colors went off gaily enough without speechmaking, and when the ceremony was over Lord Palmerston buttoned his overcoat, and prepared like the rest of the spectators to depart. It was an awful moment. The desperate journalist went straightway to the great

political lord, and said imploringly:—"Is not your lordship going to make a speech?"
"Why, no, said his lordship, slowly: "I don't see that there's anything one can talk about." And then, turning suddenly to the reporter, he added the short, encouraging question, "Do you?"

Upon which hint the gentleman with the note-book spake thus:- "Ob, yes, my lord; I'm sure your lordship could easily find something to say that would look well in the papers. Do, now, my lord, be so kind, if I may beg it of you as a great favor. Just half a column, or thereabouts.

"Very well, very well," said the accommodating premier; and advancing to the front of the stage that had been erected for the beauty and fashion of the neighborhood, he began to address the crowd who had turned to go, and who turned again to listen.

"I cannot let this occasion pass away," his lordship began, "without trespassing a little on your time and patience for a few re-

Whatever the subject was, Lord Palmerston treated it in a speech so vivacious that nobody quarrelled with its length, although it was five or six times as long as "half a column or thereabouts." The fact, more-over, stands on record that the same speeck was so remarkable an exposition of something or other, that every newspaper in England commented on it in a leading article, and it was the talk of clubs and coffee rooms for the full nine days which makes up the life of a wonder.

COULD NOT BE CHEATED. - A dealer advertised eye-glasses by the aid of which a person could easily read the finest print. A well-dressed man called at the counter one day, to be fitted to a pair of spectacles. As he remarked that he had never worn any, some were handed to him that magnified very little. He looked hard through them upon the book set before him, but he declared he could make out nothing. Another pair of stronger power were saddled upon his nose, but as unsuccessfully as before. Further triels were made until at length the almost discouraged dealer passed to him a pair which magnified more than all the rest in his stock. The customer, quite as impatient as the merchant at having to try so many, put on the last pair, and glowered through them at the printed page with all his might.

"Can you read that printing now?" inquired the dealer, pretty certain that he had hit it right this time, at any rate. "Sure, not a bit," was the reply

"Can you read at all?" asked the merchant unable to conceal his vexation any longer. "Rade at all, is it!" cried the customer "there's not a single word among them that I can identify the features uv. "I say, do you know how to read?" ex-

claimed the dealer impatiently. "Out wid ye!" shouted the Irishman throwing down the spectacles in a huff, "If I could rade, what 'ud I be afther buying a pair of spectacles for? Ye chate the people wid the idea that yer glasses 'ud help 'em to rade print aisy; but it's a big lie, it is! Ah, ye blackguard, ye thought I'd buy 'em without trvin'em!

OURTAINS AND SHADES.

CARRYL Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET, Two doors above his Old Stand.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics ELEGANT GILT-and ROSEWOOD CORNICES. TASSRIS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACI CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborat

RAILROAD SUPPLIES. W. H. CARRYL & SONS No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

Two doors above our Old Stand

WANTS.

O THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant amployment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex essily earn from 50c. to 85 per ovening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and gir a carm nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this amparalleled offer.—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will de to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Composition—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.——18-80.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G. applied to

STREP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on ald
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of collings and furniture while nucleogoing repairs, No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S

LASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short
rotice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon,
the bast and cheapest in the market.

2 175 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

To owners, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Boofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new, At No. 55 N. THIRD Street, the AME RICA NGONORETE PAINT AND ROOF GOMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, came, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Dursble. No cracking, bealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Oal! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS,

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 2 January 10, 1870. 1870 STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2% by 4% inches, of white No. 1. Note size, 278

Paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches, of white, buf, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3% by 5% inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

tion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3% by 6% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of

each.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3% by 5% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6)% by 9% inches, of buff or manilla paper.
All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished

Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the en-

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract that the enyelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embessing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now

department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is conidered most advantageous to the Department. taking into account the prices, quality of the sam-ples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the

envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT DIES

impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adulating the faceounts.

right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations. The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—
No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).

No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) 4,150,000. No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500. No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)

No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500 No. 7. Official size—604,650. No. 8. Extra official size—1700. Wrappers—8,505,250. Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed

marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE. Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Phitadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

in the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no fightweries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the mavy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are service-able. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Gevernment to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope posals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."
A. LUDLOW CASE, DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS
E aptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat,
Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. S. S. ELEVENTH, between
Obsenut and Market streets. For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the

bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated in gross. For concreting the entire foundation of the build-

PROPOSALS.

THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the

following work and materials required in the execu-

For all the excavations, including the trenches

for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling

away the surplus earth, and cutting down and re-

moving whatever trees may come in the way of the

excavations, without extra messurement or allow-

BUILDINGS, to wit :-

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

ings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications The depth of the concrete to be three feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor. For furnishing and delivering large-size building

stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground. For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level

line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone. The contract or contracts will be awarded to the

best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same. The plans and specifications may be seen at the

office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street. The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts. H. C. PUGH, Secretary. 1 19 wfm 11t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Car-riages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this offic until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Sup-DAVID LOLEY, Secretary Park Commission

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE
COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erocking a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 2M S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrougatiron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt trues. To have east-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the trues spans to be 185 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved surctices to an amount of \$50,000. Fifteen per cent, to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the \$50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent, of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in fall.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th in stant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,

MOSES A. DROPSIE,

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE

"CATCH-WORD" LEDGER INDEX

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

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